

ORGANIZING THE ACCOUNT OF PROFIT TAX INDICATORS ON THE BASIS OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

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Abstract. In the article, the factors affecting the profit tax base in the conditions of international integration of accounting, the issues of the correct formation of the tax base are covered

Key words: "Temporary differences" "tax base" "deductible expenses" correct transfer of income and expenses to the tax base, improvement of benefits on profit tax.

In the implementation of comprehensive economic reforms carried out in our country today, first of all, further improvement of tax policy and accounting, simplification of the types of taxes and their implementation mechanisms, reduction of the profit tax burden in order to attract foreign investments to our country and achieve net profit for investors, and internationalization of accounting in enterprises. adaptation to standards is one of the important issues. Therefore, the factors that lead to indicators such as "taxable profit", "deductible expenses", "deductible tax liability" and indicators such as "temporary difference" that arise between tax and enterprise reports are reflected in financial accounts and reports. the tasks of adapting the current procedure of financial accounting and reporting to the norms of international standards have been set. From this point of view, scientific research works are being carried out in order to adapt and coordinate the calculation of profit tax to the norms of international standards and to further simplify the accounting work. At present, in the taxation of the profit of paying any profit tax, in the interest of the tax-paying legal entities and the interests of the state, the profit tax must be correctly reflected in the report and account. The government and the need of the hour to work based on reliable standards. The income of the reporting object II of the report, the amount of income returned to the income base, plays a role in the integration of accounting, which integrates the provision of international income tax. At the same time, the benefit of protection of payers and legal entities in the taxation of the company's profit has led to the emergence of various new indicators on the profit tax, opposite results in the calculation and report. They include "deferred tax assets" and "deferred tax obligations" indicators are also included. "Deferred tax assets" are widely used in the experience of foreign countries under this name. In our country, "deferred tax assets" are not used under this name. Instead of it, the indicator "extended profit tax on temporary differences" is used. "Deferred tax assets" and "deferred tax liabilities" include the addition and reduction of non-deductible "permanent differences" and "temporary differences" expenses. These

indicators are created in the complex calculation of the costs incurred in the enterprise and which are not deductible in the calculation of the profit tax base according to the requirements of the tax legislation. "Permanent differences" and "temporary differences", which are widely used in international accounting and taxation practice, represent expenses that are permanently added to the profit tax base for a certain period. Currently, we consider the rate of profit tax of foreign countries and the object of taxation in the table below. In this table, it can be seen that the reason why the rate of profit tax differs from one another in economically developed countries is that the tax burden is stratified in relation to the tax base (USA, Kazakhstan). In the rest of the countries, a fixed profit tax rate is used. Also, the tax base of profit tax is almost the same in all countries. But in the USA, each federal, state and city has its own way of calculating taxes. Also, in order to develop hydrocarbon production in the Republic of Turkmenistan, the tax rate has been set low. In the tax system of foreign countries and our republic, emphasis is placed on reducing the tax burden in the direction of the development of the sector. For example, in the USA, France, and Russia, differentiated tax rates have been introduced and privileges have been given to farms and small business entities. Currently, our state provides a number of benefits for legal entities in order to reduce the tax burden. They are as follows: Enterprises whose turnover exceeds 1 billion soums and have switched to the general tax payment procedure will pay 2 times less profit tax during the year. This will create relief for 370,000 entrepreneurs operating in our country. At the same time, the number of rapidly growing medium-sized enterprises with high potential will increase from the current 3.5 thousand to 10 thousand. □ Another convenience in this regard is that the entrepreneur who changed from small to medium business from January 1, 2023 will pay 20 percent of the profit tax for two years. The profit received from the sale of goods (services) for export is taxed at the tax rate of 0 percent, regardless of the share of the profit received from export in the total income. Several other tax benefits of this type can be cited. The purpose of these tax concessions is to direct the enterprises that are developing in our country to cover their expenses and to create more jobs and to achieve a prosperous life by providing employment for the population. Also, for many of our enterprises, the US experience on profit tax, i.e., the application of differentiated tax payment, the amount of tax calculated for the purpose of further development of farmers and small businesses, is not allowed to further expand and attract this business. If this is achieved, the production area will be further expanded, the cost of food products that the population should buy will be reduced, and our ultimate goal will be a practical support to achieve a prosperous life as stated by the head of state. The need for tax accounting and its development. In the context of deepening market reforms and further liberalization of the economy, accounting is being improved theoretically and methodologically, and its types or subsystems are being formed. . If financial and

management accounts were recorded as a component of accounting, then in the economic literature, the concepts of "cost accounting", "strategic accounting", "ecological accounting", "dynamic accounting" were highlighted as a subsystem of accounting. Foreign economists recognize financial, management and tax accounts as a separate type and subsystem of accounting. In particular, economists D. Morse and J. Zimmerman divide accounting into three sub-systems: (1) management accounting; (2) Financial Account; (3) account of taxes. R. Ainsworth, D. Deines, R.D. Riumli and K.H. Larson divides accounting into four interrelated subsystems: (1) Financial accounting subsystem; (2) management accounting subsystem; (3) tax accounting subsystem; (4) regulatory accounting subsystem. V.Robert, S.Anthony, and S.Jemis note the following in their book "Accounting principles": "Financial accounting, management accounting, and tax accounting in the United States are essentially separate processes. GAAP sets the principles of financial accounting, senior management sets the principles of management accounting, and the IRS and Congress set the principles of tax accounting. According to O.N. Volkova, "As a result of the development and complexity of the tax system in developed countries, there was a need to accurately calculate the tax base. Both the state, the owner and the managers knew that the only and objective information for such calculations is the accounting data compiled in accordance with generally accepted principles. This is how the tax bill appeared." V. V. Kachalin also recognized that tax accounting is kept in addition to financial and management accounts in the US practice. Ya.V.Sokolov, V.Ya.Sokolov's book "Istoriya bukhgalterskogo ucheta" 16 "The unified accounting was divided into financial and management accounts. The account of small enterprises was separated from it. Since 2002, the tax bill has been officially announced in our country. ... New directions and types of financial accounting have appeared (creative, social accounting, human resource accounting, working with insiders, ecological)" he admitted. Also, they wrote, "The current (since 1950) stage has led to the development of views on the dynamic and statistical interpretation of the balance sheet. Evolutionary methods of dynamic interpretation and calculation led to the birth of management accounting, and statistical interpretation led to the emergence of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the system of national charts. the interpretation affected the formation of the tax calculation". A number of Russian economists support the division of tax accounting into two separate types of accounting and tax accounting, rather than a subsystem of accounting. According to A. Pochinok, "tax and accounting are two types of accounting and documentation". Russian economists A.V. Brizgalin, V.R. Bernick, A.A. Golovkin, E.V. Demeshevas also supported. Amir Temur paid special attention to accounting, including tax accounting, in managing the state. In his historical book "Temur's Laws", our grandfather admitted the following about the tax calculation: "I ordered three ministers to be appointed to each country. One of these

should be for the raiyat, and he should monitor the collection of the taxes collected from him and make a report. Olik should write down the amount of tax, the names of taxpayers, and keep the amount collected from the raiyat. The second minister manages the affairs of the police. Let Sipoh keep an account of the funds that have been given and should be given. The third minister is responsible for managing missing persons, travelers (travellers and merchants), harvests collected in various ways, property of insane people, property without heirs, fines imposed by judges and sheikhs of Islam. bring it." So, what was the need for the formation of tax accounting? According to A. V. Brizgalin, one of the foreign scientists, "by the end of 1994, as a result of the improvement of the taxation system, there was a need to subordinate accounting to the purpose of taxation, to reconstruct and re-adapt the entire accounting system." In the conditions of the market economy, the account is developing towards differentiation instead of integration. The emergence of a new type of accounting, including tax accounting, is the result of the advancement of scientific ideas. The origin of tax accounting is the result of their interdependence between accounting (financial) accounting and the taxation system. The interrelationship of accounting, tax accounting and the tax system can be represented in the form of a Venn diagram in Figure 1 below.

List of used literature:

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